

H P P CUCK IX H

longshore *n* [longshore, short for along-loads ships at a seaport
longship *n* (1926): the act or occupa-

venture involving great risk but also: a venture unlikely to succeed given little chance of winning. 3: being a slight but the possible win-reat deal
long-sighted — **long-sightedness** *n*
(programs which have long since ne (has long since been recognized

tediously long — **long-some-ly**

several long-clawed finches (esp. as and the Great Plains of No.

of long duration
long and patient endurance of suffering — **long-suffering** *adj*
more than the average number of lity in which a person ex-els
occurring over or involving a of, relating to, or constituting a d on a considerable term and esp. b: generated by assets held for ain)

long-standing *adj* (1832) 1 a: a long pivot a warship 2: a large land gun washing gold-bearing earth

long *adj* [F. lit., length] (1791): a of a book)
problem or situation that empha-

tediously long in speaking loss of breath — **long-winded-ly**

long *adj* [F. *lanturelu* piffle] (1675) 1 eer of each trick or a majority of e losing players are obligated to e staked at loo
to a new pool at loo for failing

long *adj* [F. lit., places of ease] chiefly Brit (14c): an awkward clumsy fel-

long *adj* (1865) 1: any of a genus y with white flowers and large skeleton of the fruit of a loofah

long *adj* (1865) 1: any of a genus y with white flowers and large skeleton of the fruit of a loofah
an: akin to OS *lōcōn* to look] *vt* are (that something is done) 2 3 a: to exercise the power of search for 4: to await expected success) 5 *archaic*: to exercise of the power of vision 6 vision 7: to have an appearance to exercise the power of vision upon the future with hope) *c* appearance of being: SEEM 3: to ed east) 4: to gaze in wonder ency (the evidence ~s to acquit- take care of ~ look down one's ace, disdain, or disapproval
tion — **look into**: **EXPLORE** 1a b: GLANCE 2 a: the expres- appearance: *esp*: attractive c: a combination of design new ~ in women's fashions) 3 appears
that looks like another: **DOUBLE**

of several fishes (genus *Senale* tributed in warm seas and have

regard with contempt: **DESPISE** s down on the poor)
looks 2 a: one having an ap- that has an attractive appearance

long *adj* (1539): **ONLOOKER** of success 2: a quick pass in toward the center of the field

engaged in keeping watch structure affording a wide view watching 4: **VIEW, OUTLOOK**

an instance of looking some- computer the words of a text

up **look up** — things are not or conditions (conditions are as if in a reference work **look** for a brief visit
OE *gelōma* tool; akin to MD for interlacing at right angles rm a cloth
to come into sight in enlarged a result of atmospheric condi-

tions 2 a: to appear in an impressively great or exaggerated form b : to take shape as an impending occurrence

loom *n* (1836): the indistinct and exaggerated appearance of some- thing seen on the horizon or through fog or darkness; also: a looming shadow or reflection

loon *n* [Yün] *n* [ME *loun*] (15c) 1: LOOT, IDLER 2 chiefly Scot: BOY 3 a: a crazy person b: SIMPLETON

loon *n* [of Scand origin; akin to ON *lōmr* loon — more at LAMENT] (1634): any of several large fish-eating diving birds (genus *Gavia*) of the northern part of the northern hemisphere that have the legs placed far back under the body and as a result have a clumsy floundering gait on land

loony *adj* or **looney** *adj* [Yün-nē] *adj* **loony** *adj*; *est* [by shortening & alter. fr. *lunatic*] (1872): CRAZY, FOOLISH — **loony** *adj* *n* — **loony** *n*

loony *adj* *n* (ca. 1890): an insane asylum; MADHOUSE
loopy *adj* [Yün] *n* [ME *loupe*; perh. akin to MD *lupen* to watch, peer] *archaic* (14c): LOOPHOLE 1a

loop *n* [ME *loope*, of unknown origin] (14c) 1 a: a curving or doubling of a line so as to form a closed or partly open curve within itself through which another line can be passed or into which a hook may be hooked b: such a fold of cord or ribbon serving as an ornament 2 a: something shaped like a loop b: a maneuver in which an airplane starting from straight and level flight passes successively through a climb, inverted flight, a dive, and then returns to normal flight 3: a ring or curved piece used to form a fastening or a handle 4 a: the portion of a vibrating body between two nodes b: the middle point of such a portion 5: a closed electric circuit 6: a piece of film or magnetic tape whose ends are spliced together so as to project or play back the same material continuously 7: a series of instructions (as for a computer) that is repeated until a terminating condition is reached 8: a sports league — **loopy** *adj* [Yün-pe] *adj* — for a loop: into a state of amazement, confusion, or distress

loop *vt* (1832) 1: to make or form a loop 2: to execute a loop in an airplane 3: to move in loops or in an arc ~ *vi* 1 a: to make a loop in, on, or about b: to fasten with a loop 2: to join (two courses of loops) in knitting 3: to connect (electric conductors) so as to complete a loop 4: to cause to move in an arc
loop *adj* [Yün-par] *n* (1731) 1: any of the us. rather small hairless caterpillars that are mostly larvae of moths (families Geometridae and Noctuidae) and move with a looping movement in which the anterior legs and the posterior prolegs are alternately made fast and released 2 one that loops

loop-hole *adj* [Yün-hōl] *n* [loop] (1591) 1 a: a small opening through which small arms may be fired b: a similar opening to admit light and air or to permit observation 2: a means of escape; *esp*: an ambiguity or omission in the text through which the intent of a statute, contract, or obligation may be evaded

loophole *vt* (1664): to make loopholes in

loop of Henle *n* [F. G. J. Henle 1885 Ger. pathologist] (1867): a part of the vertebrate nephron that lies between the proximal and distal convoluted tubules and plays a part in water resorption

loose *adj* [Yün] *adj* **loose** *adj*; **loose** *adj* [ME *lous*, fr. ON *laus*; akin to OHG *lōose* loose — more at LESS] (13c) 1 a: not rigidly fastened or securely attached b: (1): having worked partly free from attachments (the masonry is ~ at the base of the wall) (2): having relative freedom of movement c: produced freely and accompanied by raising of mucus (a ~ cough) d: not tight-fitting 2 a: free from a state of confinement, restraint, or obligation (a lion ~ in the streets) (spend ~ funds wisely) b: not brought together in a bundle, container, or binding c *archaic*: DISCONNECTED, DETACHED 3: not dense, close, or compact in structure or arrangement 4 a: lacking in restraint or power of restraint (a ~ tongue) (~ bowels) b: lacking moral restraint: UN- CHASTE 5 a: not tightly drawn or stretched: SLACK b: having a flexible or relaxed character 6 a: lacking in precision, exactness, or care b: permitting freedom of interpretation 7: expressed in or characterized by loose sentences (~ style) — **loose** *adv* — **loose-ness** *n*

loose *vb* **loosed**; **loosing** *vt* (13c) 1 a: to let loose: RELEASE b: to free from restraint 2: to make loose: UNTIE (~ a knot) 3: to cast loose: DETACH 4: to let fly: DISCHARGE 5: to make less rigid, tight, or strict ~ *vi*: to let fly a missile (as an arrow): FIRE

loose *adj* (15c): in a loose manner: LOOSELY
loose *box* *n*, Brit (1849): BOX STALL

loose *end* *n* (1546) 1: something left hanging loose 2: a fragment of unfinished business — *usu.* used in pl.

loose-joint *adj* [Yün-jōint-adj] (1859) 1: having joints apparently not closely articulated 2: characterized by unusually free movements — **loose-joint** *ed-ness* *n*

loose-leaf *adj* [Yün-sleif] *adj* (1902) 1: having leaves secured in book form in a cover whose backbone may be opened for the removal, rearrange- ment, or replacement of leaves (~ notebook) 2: of, relating to, or used with a loose-leaf binding (~ paper)

loosen *en* [Yün-n] *vb* **loosed**; **loosen** *en* [Yün-nig, -nig] *vt* (14c) 1: to release from restraint 2: to make looser 3: to relieve (the bowels) of constipation 4: to cause or permit to become less strict — often used with up ~ *vi*: to become loose or looser

loosen *up* *vi* (1906): to become less tense: RELAX

loose *sentence* *n* (ca. 1891): a sentence in which the principal clause comes first and the latter part contains subordinate modifiers or trailing elements

loose *smut* *n* (1890): a smut disease of grains in which the entire head is transformed into a dusty mass of spores
loose-strife *adj* [Yün-strif] *adj* [intended as trans. of Gk *lysimachias* loose- strife (as if fr. *lysis* act of losing + *machesthai* to fight) — more at LYS] (1548) 1: any of a genus (*Lyfimachia*) of plants of the primrose family with leafy stems and yellow or white flowers 2: any of a genus (*Lythrum*, family Lythraceae, the loosestrife family) of herbs including some with showy spikes of purple flowers; *esp*: PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE

loot *vt* [Yün] *n* [Hindi *lūt*, fr. Skt *lūtati* he robs] (ca. 1788) 1: goods usu. of considerable value taken in war: SPOILS 2: something held to resemble goods of value seized in war: as a: something appropriated illegally often by force or violence b: illicit gains by public officials c: MONEY 3: the action of looting *syn* see SPOIL

loot *vt* (1845) 1 a: to plunder or sack in war b: to rob esp. on a large scale and usu. by violence or corruption 2: to seize and carry away by force esp. in war ~ *vi*: to engage in robbing or plundering esp. in war — **looter** *n*

lop *vt* [Yün] *n* [ME *loppe*] (14c): material cut away from a tree; *esp*: parts discarded in lumbering

lop *vt* **lopped**; **lopping** (1519) 1 a: (1): to cut off branches or twigs from (2): to sever from a woody plant b: (1) *archaic*: to cut off the head or limbs of (2): to cut from a person 2: to remove superfluous parts from b: to eliminate as unnecessary or undesirable — *usu.* used with off — **lopper** *n*

lop *vi* **lopped**; **lopping** [perh. imit.] (1578): to hang downward: DROOP

lope *vt* [Yün] *n* [ME *loup*, *lope* leap, fr. ON *hloup*; akin to OE *hlēpan* to leap — more at LEAP] (1809) 1: an easy natural gait of a horse resembling a canter 2: an easy, bounding gait capable of being sustained for a long time

lope *vt* **loped**; **loping** (1825): to go, move, or ride at a lope — **loper** *n*
lophophore *n* [Yün-fōr] *n* [Yün-fōr] *n* [Gk *lophos* crest + E -*phore*] (1850): a circular or horseshoe-shaped organ about the mouth esp. of a brachiopod or bryozoan that bears tentacles and functions esp. in food-getting

lop-sided *adj* [Yün-sid-adj] (1711) 1: leaning to one side 2: lacking in balance, symmetry, or proportion: disproportionately heavy on one side (a ~ vote of 99-1) — **lop-sided-ly** *adv* — **lop-sided-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*

loquacious *adj* [Yün-kwā-shas] *adj* [L *loquax*, fr. *loqui* to speak] (1667) a: given to excessive talking: GARRULOUS b: full of excessive talk: WORDY *syn* see TALKATIVE — **loquacious-ly** *adv* — **loquacious-ness** *n*